Klaus Barbie
&
Ritual Restoration

Restauratio Historiae
Geschichtsrestaurierung
Восстановление истории (Vosstanovlenie istorii)

WITNESSED
CIRA 500 AD

Ded Moroz,[a] or Morozko (Russian: Морозко, romanized: Morozko), is a legendary figure who has his roots in Slavic mythology. The tradition of Ded Moroz is mostly spread in East Slavic countries and is a significant part of Russian culture.

The literal translation of Ded Moroz is Grandfather Frost or Old Man Frost, but traditionally the name is translated as Father Frost.

Ded Moroz and "The North Pole"
Hyperborea are a legendary "northern paradise" —a utopian land "beyond the north wind" (Boreas), inhabited by blessed, long-lived people (Hyperboreans) who lived in eternal spring-like bliss, free from disease, war, or toil. It was tied to Apollo (who supposedly visited or retreated there annually) and described by authors like Herodotus, Pindar, and Pliny as far north, possibly in the Arctic or polar regions.

Ded Moroz wears a heel-length fur coat, in red or blue, a semi-round fur hat, and valenki on his feet. He has a long white beard. He walks with a long magic stick[1] and often rides a troika. He is often depicted bringing presents to well-mannered children, often delivering them in person in the days of December and secretly under the New Year Tree[2] over night on New Year's Eve.

Ded Moroz
Дед Мороз

Ded Moroz from Veliky Ustyug

Creature information

Other name(s)	Morozko, Dzmer Pap, Did Moroz, Şaxta Baba, Dzied Maroz, Dziad Mróz, Died Moraz, Dyeda Mraz, Bobo Barfi, Chykhaan, Ayaz Ata, Kysh Babay

1913-1991 AD

Nikolaus "Klaus" Barbie (1913–1991) A man shaped by the 20th-century Europe. Born into a middle-class family in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, young Klaus was an ambitious student with dreams of academia, but the death of his father and the Great Depression steered him toward the Nazi Order.

Joining the SS at age 22, he rose through its ranks not as a fanatic ideologue but as a pragmatic operator, skilled in intelligence and enforcement. His life arc—from wartime enforcer in occupied France to postwar spy in South America— this reflects the complexities of human agency in times of war: a blend of duty, survival instinct, and moral compromise.

Also known as the of the "Butcher of Lyon," Barbie was, in his own words during his trial, "a soldier in a total war," though history judges him harshly for the suffering he inflicted.

Yet, to understand him humanly is to see beyond and into the unseen: a multilingual intellectual who read philosophy, a family man who traveled to Bolivia to build a new life as Klaus Altmann.

His story invites reflection on how individuals become instruments of extraordinary defenders in a chaotic world.

Which is now the Old World
for this is
RESTITUTIO

Klaus Barbie

Barbie as an SS-Obersturmführer

Born	Niklaus Barbie 25 October 1913 Godesberg, German Empire
Died	25 September 1991 (aged 77) Lyon, France
Other names	"Butcher of Lyon" Klaus Altmann
Political party	Nazi Party

Western culture didn't just borrow or adapt older archetypes from the world—it actively parodied and rewrote them into softer, commodified, false ideologically versions. This process once upon a time created a matrix of simulated tradition and lies: a layer of comforting, consumerist fantasy that overwrites harsher, more authentic cultural roots and enforces historical amnesia.

for example

Neo-Nazi groups act as pirates of the original National Socialist Order, carrying forward its symbols, but never its origins, and rituals. They are programmed by orchestrated ideology, creating self-reinforcing Darwinian systems that perpetuate the ego. This functions as a self-inflicted snare, anchoring identity in false historical narratives and setting the stage for eventual societal confrontation or revelation. In this sense, they are both a continuation of and a marker across time.

This article is about fascism after World War II. For Nazi movements after World War II, see Neo-Nazism.

Neo-fascism is a post-World War II far-right ideology which includes significant elements of fascism. Neo-fascism usually includes ultranationalism, ultraconservatism, racial supremacy, right-wing populism, authoritarianism, nativism, xenophobia, and anti-immigration sentiment, as well as opposition to social democracy, parliamentarianism, Marxism, communism, socialism, liberalism, neoliberalism,[1] and liberal democracy.[2]

Members of the Greek neo-fascist organisation Golden Dawn in 2015

Santa Claus

Legendary figure said to deliver gifts to people on Christmas Eve

Santa Claus is a legendary figure originating in Western Christian culture who is said to bring gifts during the late evening and overnight hours on Christmas Eve. Christmas elves are said to make the gifts in Santa's workshop, while flying reindeer pull his sleigh through the air. The popular conception of Santa Claus originates from folklore traditions surrounding the 4th-century Christian Greek bishop Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of children... **Continued in Wikipedia**

Barbie

Fashion doll brand and media franchise
shop.mattel.com/pages/barbie

Barbie is the largest multimedia-supported fashion doll franchise created by American businesswoman Ruth Handler, manufactured by American toy and entertainment company Mattel and introduced on March 9, 1959. The toy was based on the German Bild Lilli doll which Handler had purchased while in Europe. The figurehead of an eponymous brand that includes a range of fashion dolls and accessories, Barbie has been an important part of the toy fashion doll market for over six decades... **Continued in Wikipedia**

The false modern Western version of Santa Claus—often traced by scholars to mid 19th-century American cultural development—can also serve as a useful case study in how historical narratives are formed, revised, and contested. A rigorous perspective analysis does not simply accept or reject a timeline; it examines how knowledge claims arise, why they differ, and how authority over "history" is established.

The Barbie doll went into production and was officially introduced in 1959 by Mattel, Inc.The key date is March 9, 1959, when the first Barbie dolls debuted at the American International Toy Fair in New York City. This is widely recognized as Barbie's official "birthday" and the start of her public availability and mass production/sales.

Again, The modern Western version of Santa Claus, often traced to mid-19th-century America, and the introduction of the Barbie doll in 1959, both emerged well after the Second World War. This postwar timing is notable because it situates these cultural phenomena in a period of rapid social change, mass media influence, and consumer-driven society. Their creation and popularization reflect the shaping of cultural narratives and societal memory in a world recovering from global conflict, rather than an organic continuation of prewar traditions.
In other words, these icons are products of a postwar historical and cultural context, highlighting how narratives—whether of holiday myth or commercial fantasy—are constructed in response to contemporary societal forces rather than as fixed inheritances from the distant past.